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PULPWOOD PRODUCTION IN THE NORTHEAST — 1975



by James T. Bones and David R. Dickson

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MAR 22 1977

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USDA FOREST SERVICE RESOURCE BULLETIN NE-45
1976

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MANUSCRIPT RECEIVED FOR PUBLICATION 7 SEPTEMBER 1976

COVER PHOTO. A major obstacle to the acceptance of total-tree chips in some softwood regions has been the unacceptable amount of dirt introduced into the pulpmill with the chips. To cut down on the amount of dirt that is picked up from ground-yarding, some northeastern timber companies have been testing total-tree forwarders. The feller-forwarder in the picture was tested recently in Maine. This highly efficient type of harvester shears trees, loads them onto an integral dumping bunk, and moves a 50,000-pound payload to the landing. (Cover photo credit: Koehring Canada Limited)

BACKGROUND

THIS ANNUAL REPORT is based on a canvass of all pulpmills in the Northeast that use wood—either roundwood or plant residues—as a basic raw material for a variety of products. Cross-boundary shipments are traced by exchanging information with neighboring experiment stations that conduct similar canvasses. Mills that use pulpwood as a raw material in producing insulation board and hardboard were also included in the canvass.

The statistics for production from roundwood reported in this bulletin are based upon mill receipts, which are subject to fluctuations caused by uneven wood-inventory buildups or liquidations from year to year. The plant residues are received at the pulpmill mostly in chip form. Origins of mill receipts of pulpwood from roundwood are reported by county where harvested. However, pulpwood from plant residues can be traced only to the state where it was produced. Some of the logs from which the residues came were probably harvested in states other than the one in which they were processed.

1975 in Retrospect

The roller-coaster-like drop in demand for pulp and paper products (and for pulpwood) that began in the second half of 1974 carried into 1975. The slump in both pulpwood consumption and receipts at northeastern mills continued until July. Then in August, an influx in new orders for paper and paperboard triggered increased pulpmill operating rates. Woodyard inventories, which had been shrinking during the first half of 1975, had finally reached normal levels; and wood-procurement foresters began to encourage their wood suppliers to produce more pulpwood.

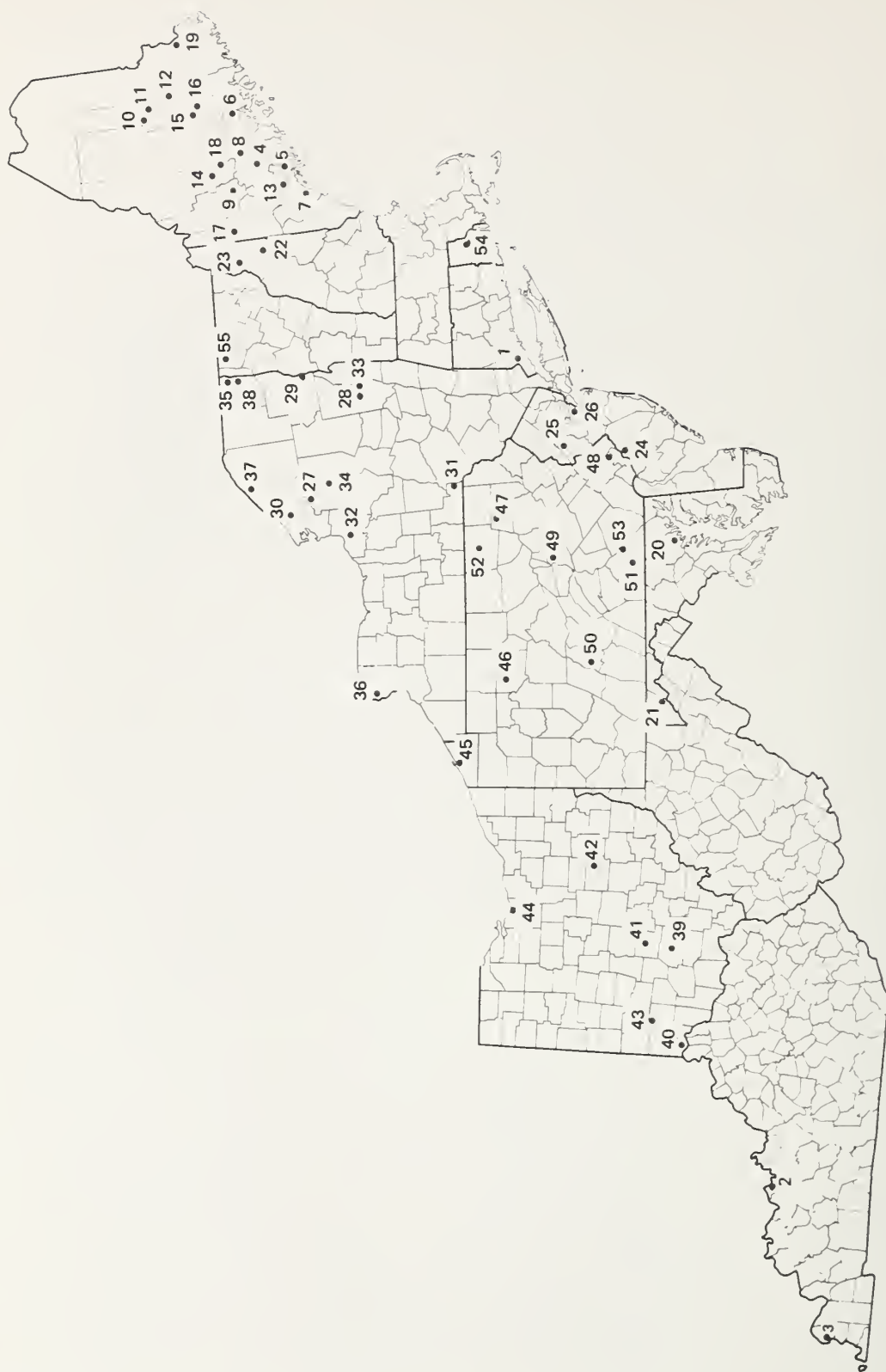
During the economic slowdown, most northeastern woodpulp producers carefully reviewed existing wood costs and sources as part of their efforts to lower operating costs. Dependable producers of high-quality chips from manufacturing residues are probably the most desirable source of wood for northeastern pulpmills. These chips are relatively clean and bark-free, and they require no additional processing at the pulpmill. For this reason more than one sawmill owner commented that the only market that held up during the recent economic slowdown was the pulp chip market.

Those northeastern pulpmills that have used total-tree chips as a raw material and found them to be satisfactory (did not lower product quality or affect mill maintenance) are increasing their usage because of the huge savings in harvesting and transportation costs that they are realizing.

Although some expansion of existing production facilities has been under way, pulp and paper manufacturers still cannot justify the construction of new pulpmills in our current economic climate. An article in the June issue of FORTUNE magazine details the industry's dilemma. (Weaver, Paul H., 1976. The papermakers are growing less and enjoying it more. *Fortune Mag.* 91(6): 156-162, 164, 167.) Because new mills are uneconomic, some major corporations are seeking to add to their productive capacity through acquisitions. Several pulpmills in the Northeast have held negotiations with these large corporations, and a few mergers have resulted (fig. 1 and mill list).

The one bright spot on the horizon at year end 1974 faded into the sunset as plans for the establishment of a 600-ton-per-day bleached hardwood kraft pulpmill in the upper Connecticut River Valley were shelved in favor of an alternative project in Alabama.

Figure 1.—Operating woodpulp mills in the Northeast, 1975.



OPERATING WOODPULP MILLS IN THE NORTHEAST, 1975

Number	Mill name and location	Capacity (tons/24 hrs)	Number	Mill name and location	Capacity (tons/24 hrs)
1	CONNECTICUT Tilo Company, Stafford	35	27	NEW YORK Latex Fiber Industries, Beaver Falls	70
*2	KENTUCKY Wescor and Western Kraft, Hawesville	550	28	International Paper Co., Corinth	255
3	Westvaco, Wickliffe	600	29	International Paper Co., Ticonderoga	500
4	MAINE Statler Tissue Co., Augusta	270	30	St. Regis Paper Co., Deferiet	240
5	Pejepscot Paper Co., Brunswick	115	31	Celotex Corp., Deposit	300
*6	St. Regis Paper Co., Bucksport	525	32	Armstrong Cork Co., Fulton	130
7	Scott Paper Co., Cumberland Falls	300	33	Finch Pruyn Co., Glen Falls	350
8	Scott Paper Co., Skowhegan	750	34	Georgia Pacific Corp., Lyons Falls	120
*9	International Paper Co., Jay	775	35	Georgia Pacific Corp., Plattsburgh	100
*10	Great Northern Nekoosa Corp., Millinocket	1,375	36	Nitec Paper Corp., Niagara Falls	100
11	Great Northern Nekoosa Corp., E. Millinocket	920	37	Diamond International Corp., Ogdensburg	110
12	Permoid Corp., Lincoln	360	38	Diamond International Corp., Plattsburgh	50
13	U.S. Gypsum, Lisbon Falls	100		OHIO	
14	Penntech Papers Inc., Madison	150	39	Mead Corp., Chillicothe	600
15	Lily Tulip Corp., Old Town	50	40	Celotex Corp., Cincinnati	100
*16	Diamond International Corp., Old Town	750	41	Container Corp. of America, Circleville	300
*17	Boise Cascade Corp., Rumford	670	42	Stone Container Corp., Coshocton	650
18	Keyes Fibre Co., Shawmut	105	43	Bird and Son, Inc., Franklin	80
*19	Georgia Pacific Corp., Woodland	1,037	44	Certain-Teed Products Corp., Milan	90
20	MARYLAND Congoleum Industries, Finksburg	45	45	PENNSYLVANIA Hammermill Paper Co., Erie	700
21	Westvaco, Luke	789	46	Penntech Papers Inc., Johnsonburg	190
*22	NEW HAMPSHIRE Brown Co., Berlin	975	47	Charmin Paper Products Co., Mehoopany	(a)
23	Diamond International Corp., Groveton	250	48	Celotex Corp., Philadelphia	160
24	NEW JERSEY GAF Corp., Gloucester City	192	49	Celotex Corp., Sunbury	240
25	Johns-Manville Products Corp., Manville	100	50	Appleton Papers, Inc., Roaring Springs	180
26	Celotex Corp., Perth Amboy	100	51	P. H. Glatfelter Co., Spring Grove	525
			52	Masonite Corp., Towanda	280
			53	Certain-Teed Products Corp., York	80
			54	RHODE ISLAND Bird and Son, Inc., Phillipdale	275
			55	VERMONT Saxon Industries, Sheldon Springs	50

* More than one pulpmill operating.

^a Unknown.

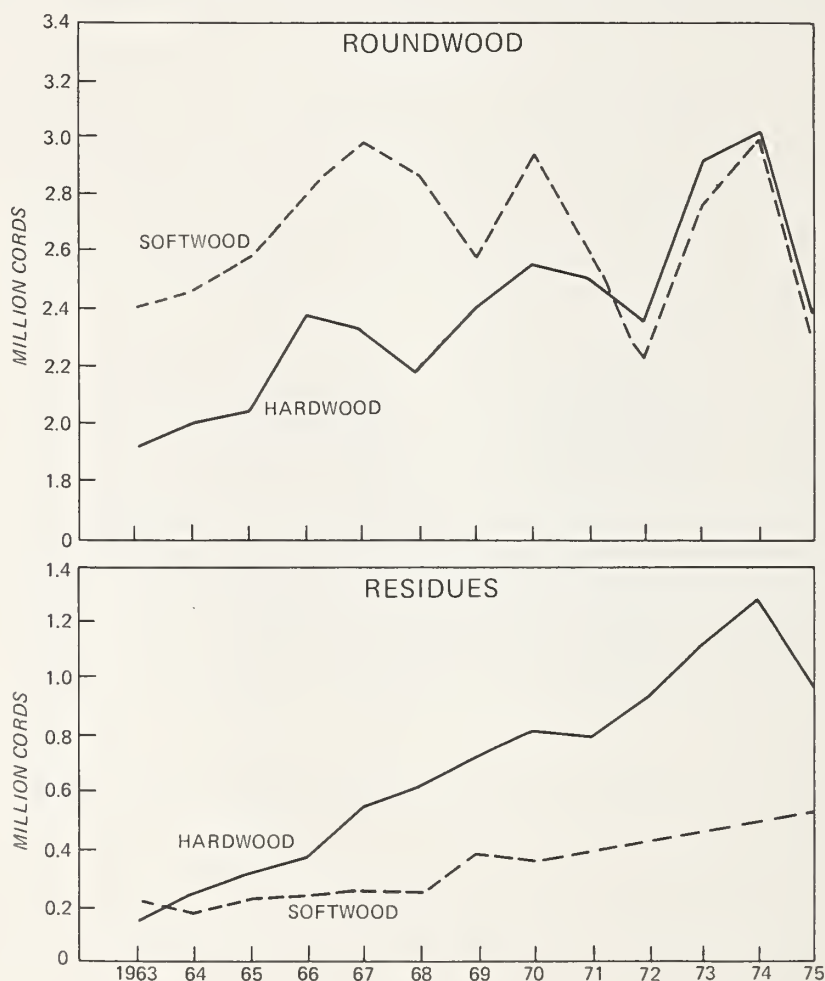
Pulpwood Production Follows the Economy Down

The 6,109,600 cords of pulpwood produced in the 14 northeastern states (Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia) in 1975 represented a decrease of 21 percent from the 7,760,600 cords reported in 1974, and the lowest output level since 1972 when total production dropped below 6 million cords. Year-to-year production decreases were registered for both softwood and hardwood roundwood and for hardwood

chips (fig. 2). Softwood chip production from manufacturing residues continued the incremental increase that it has been achieving since 1970. This was the only component of the production total to increase.

Woodyard inventories at northeastern pulpmills continued to build into the spring of 1975 when pulpmill operators began a drastic curtailment of roundwood receipts. By August woodpulp demand had picked up sufficiently to encourage higher pulpmill operating levels, which in turn increased pulpwood consumption. By year end, pulpwood consumption was outstripping woodyard receipts and pulpwood inventories were dropping to normal levels.

Figure 2.—Pulpwood production for Northeastern States, by years and sources of wood.



Roundwood pulpwood production from hardwoods was almost equal to that of softwoods, exceeding it by only 15,700 cords. Although roundwood production dropped 23 percent from 1974, chipped residue production dropped only 16 percent. Hardwoods accounted for 53 percent of all pulpwood produced in 1975, down about 2 percentage points from 1974.

Receipts of pulpwood at woodpulp mills in the Northeast totaled 6,660,400 cords in 1975, down 21 percent from 1974. These receipts included wood harvested in the Northeast and pulpwood imported from other regions. Hardwood receipts exceeded those of softwoods by 297,000 cords. Total receipts exceeded total production by 550,800 cords (table 2).

Five of the 14 states (Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Vermont, and West Virginia) produced more wood than they received. Delaware, Massachusetts, and West Virginia had no operating woodpulp mills. Vermont and Connecticut each had one. Pulpwood production increased between 1974 and 1975 in only one of the 14 Northeastern States. Massachusetts experienced a 27-percent increase between years. Production declines of more than 25 percent were experienced in New York, New Jersey, Kentucky, and Ohio. Declines in pulpwood receipts of 25 percent or more over 1974 levels were registered in New Jersey, New York, and Ohio. Maryland reported a 5-percent increase in receipts between years.

In previous years, a major portion of the northeastern requirement for pulpwood was satisfied by shipments of Canadian softwood into the Northeast. This trend has been changing as more southern pulpwood has been finding its way into northern woodyards and as pulpmills continue to use larger quantities of hardwood. In 1975, about 47 percent of the roundwood shipments into the Northeast came from Canada, and 48 percent came from the southern states. The remaining 5 percent came from the Lake States and Central States. Although softwood roundwood imports exceeded hard-

wood imports in 1975, hardwood chip imports exceeded softwood imports by more than 2 to 1.

Production From Roundwood Down 23 Percent

The production of pulpwood from roundwood decreased 1,364,000 cords—a 23-percent decline from 1974. The 4,638,700 cords of roundwood produced in 1975 represents the lowest production level attained since 1972, when much of the pulpwood production in the Northeast shifted from roundwood to increased chipped-residue use.

The 1975 pulpwood production from roundwood was down from 1974 in 13 of the 14 states. West Virginia was the only state that registered a production increase—up 27 percent over 1974. Production decreases of 25 percent or more were recorded in Kentucky, Maine, New Jersey, and Ohio. Maine, which accounts for 54 percent of the roundwood harvest in the Northeast, registered a 26-percent decline in production between 1974 and 1975.

Thirteen Counties Top 50-Thousand-Cord Mark

Thirteen counties in five states produced more than 50,000 cords of pulpwood from roundwood in 1975. This is a decrease of seven counties from the 1974 level, and it equals the previous low that was reached in 1972. The 2.7 million cords of roundwood harvested from these counties represents 58 percent of the total roundwood harvest in the Northeast.

A drop in the harvesting levels in New York was responsible for four of the five counties listed in 1974 to be dropped from this year's list of high-production counties. New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, and West Virginia each had single representatives. Pennsylvania did not have a high-producing county this year. As in previous years, Maine counties dominated the list of 13 counties. Counties that produced more than 50,000 cords of pulpwood from roundwood in 1975 and their production totals are:

<i>County</i>	<i>Production (thousand cords)</i>		
Piscataquis, Maine	451.7	Vermont	21.1
Aroostook, Maine	369.1	Rhode Island	28.4
Washington, Maine	365.8	Ohio	28.8
Somerset, Maine	331.0	New Hampshire	51.3
Penobscot, Maine	313.5	Kentucky	51.8
Oxford, Maine	212.3	Pennsylvania	54.2
Coos, New Hampshire	171.1	Connecticut	67.1
Franklin, Maine	130.0	Massachusetts	108.4
Grant, West Virginia	123.7		
Essex, Vermont	86.2		
Hancock, Maine	55.8		
Hamilton, New York	50.8		
Kennebec, Maine	50.4		

Hardwood

Maine	8.6
New Hampshire	13.3
Ohio	22.3
Vermont	25.9
Average	31.2
New York	33.8
Pennsylvania	36.6
Maryland	41.6
West Virginia	60.7
Delaware	83.9
Rhode Island	91.4
Kentucky	151.8
Connecticut	696.0
Massachusetts	885.0
New Jersey	1,343.7

Roundwood Harvest as Related to Growing-Stock Inventory

Although figures 3, 4, and 5 show the total roundwood harvest by production class and county in the Northeast, these figures do not relate the volume harvested to the volume of growing-stock trees that are actually present. Growing-stock volume is net volume in cubic feet of sound live trees of commercial species that are 5.0 inches dbh or larger, from a 1-foot stump to a minimum 4.0-inch top diameter outside bark of the central bole, or to the point where the bole breaks into limbs. The growing-stock volumes by species group and states that are used for making this comparison are based on those compiled for the 1970 National Timber Review.

The following tabulation of harvesting intensity shows the volume of growing stock present per unit harvested—by state and species group—in thousand cubic feet of growing stock present for each cord of pulpwood harvested in 1975:

Softwood

Maryland	5.1
Delaware	7.2
Maine	8.5
Average	12.0
West Virginia	12.9
New Jersey	17.6
New York	18.4

The states have been ranked (top to bottom) from the state in which the roundwood harvest was most intensive to the state in which the harvest was least intensive. These rankings and the regional averages should not be viewed as an index or standard for harvesting, but simply as a means of directing individuals engaged in pulpwood procurement from several alternative areas toward the most promising one.

For each cord of pulpwood harvested in the Northeast in 1975, there were 12,000 cubic feet of softwood growing stock and 31,200 cubic feet of hardwood growing stock. The softwood harvest was more intensive than the regional average in Maryland, Delaware, and Maine. The hardwood harvest was more intensive than the regional average in Maine, New Hampshire, Ohio, and Vermont. Harvesting intensity was relatively low in the more urban states of the Northeast.

Wood Chip Production Decreases 16 Percent

The production of wood chips and sawdust from plant residues for use as woodpulp decreased 16 percent from the 1,757,900 cord equivalents produced in 1974. In the first half of the year, low primary wood-manufacturing rates that curtailed coarse plant-residue production accounted for the decrease in pulp-chip availability. Hardwood-producing regions of the Northeast were particularly hard hit by the Nation's economic slowdown and were slower to recover in the improving economy. Softwood pulp-chip production actually increased 7 percent between 1974 and 1975.

Pulpwood chip production by states in 1974 and 1975 are compared in the following tabulation:

	1974 (thousand cord equivalents)	1975 (thousand cord equivalents)	Change (percent)
Connecticut	2.4	2.2	-8
Delaware	—	—	(^a)
Kentucky	263.3	193.3	-27
Maine	336.6	374.9	+11
Maryland	107.9	100.9	-6
Massachusetts	18.8	29.9	+59
New Hampshire	139.1	120.3	-14
New Jersey	6.2	7.6	+23
New York	200.0	124.1	-38
Ohio	115.6	93.4	-19
Pennsylvania	308.8	244.1	-21
Rhode Island	(*)	(*)	(^a)
Vermont	60.7	44.5	-27
West Virginia	198.5	135.7	-32
Total	1,757.9	1,470.9	-16

(*) Less than 50 cord equivalents.

^a Little or no production in 1975.

Chip production was up in three states—Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Maine. The highest absolute volume gain (38,800 cord equivalents) was made by Maine, an important softwood-using state. The highest percentage production gain (59 percent) was made in Massachusetts. The 1975 production of chips and sawdust from plant residues accounted for 24 percent of the northeastern pulpwood production total, up one percentage point from 1974. Chip production for softwoods in 1975 stands at an all-time record level.

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**Table 1.—Total production of pulpwood in the Northeast,
by source and state, 1975**

[In thousands of rough cords]^a

State	Source		
	From roundwood	From plant residues	From all sources
Connecticut	5.8	2.2	8.0
Delaware	36.9	—	36.9
Kentucky	64.2	193.3	257.5
Maine	2,491.9	374.9	2,866.8
Maryland	165.2	100.9	266.1
Massachusetts	9.3	29.9	39.2
New Hampshire	225.5	120.3	345.8
New Jersey	22.9	7.6	30.5
New York	451.9	124.1	576.0
Ohio	185.7	93.4	279.1
Pennsylvania	539.0	244.1	783.1
Rhode Island	3.4	(*)	3.4
Vermont	165.0	44.5	209.5
West Virginia	272.0	135.7	407.7
All states	4,638.7	1,470.9	6,109.6

^a 128 cubic feet of wood, bark, and air space.

* Less than 50 cord equivalents.

**Table 2.—Total production and receipts of pulpwood
in the Northeast, by state and species group, 1975**

[In thousands of rough cords]

State	Total production		Total receipts		Production surplus (+) or deficit (-)
	Softwood	Hardwood	Softwood	Hardwood	
Connecticut	4.5	3.5	(D)	(D)	+(D)
Delaware	31.8	5.1	—	—	+36.9
Kentucky	18.6	238.9	127.8	439.8	-310.1
Maine	2,030.9	835.9	2,307.0	856.9	-297.1
Maryland	159.8	106.3	140.2	353.9	-228.0
Massachusetts	24.5	14.7	—	—	+39.2
New Hampshire	146.8	199.0	84.1	351.3	-89.6
New Jersey	27.3	3.2	38.0	7.7	-15.2
New York	204.3	371.7	288.1	339.8	-51.9
Ohio	7.3	271.8	6.8	362.1	-89.8
Pennsylvania	41.7	741.4	161.3	758.7	-136.9
Rhode Island	.7	2.7	(D)	(D)	-(D)
Vermont	91.4	118.1	(D)	(D)	+(D)
West Virginia	53.5	354.2	—	—	+407.7
All states	2,843.1	3,266.5	3,181.7	3,478.7	-550.8

(D) Data withheld to avoid disclosure for individual mills.

Table 3.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in the Northeast, by state and species group and destination of shipments, 1975

[In thousands of rough cords]

State	Softwood				Hardwood				Total production
	Cut and retained in state	Shipped to other states			Cut and retained in state	Shipped to other states			
		In Northeast	Outside Northeast	Total softwood		In Northeast	Outside Northeast	Total hardwood	
Connecticut	2.4	1.0	—	3.4	—	2.4	—	2.4	5.8
Delaware	—	10.7	21.1	31.8	—	4.0	1.1	5.1	36.9
Kentucky	(*)	—	12.0	12.0	28.8	14.2	9.2	52.2	64.2
Maine	1,720.3	16.1	2.1	1,738.5	700.6	52.8	—	753.4	2,491.9
Maryland	23.7	32.7	47.6	104.0	54.5	5.4	1.3	61.2	165.2
Massachusetts	—	7.1	—	7.1	—	2.2	—	2.2	9.3
New Hampshire	19.5	37.1	—	56.6	155.2	13.7	—	168.9	225.5
New Jersey	21.9	—	—	21.9	1.0	—	—	1.0	22.9
New York	176.5	2.8	—	179.3	234.6	18.4	19.6	272.6	451.9
Ohio	—	4.3	—	4.3	181.4	(*)	—	181.4	185.7
Pennsylvania	20.1	9.4	—	29.5	464.4	45.1	—	509.5	539.0
Rhode Island	.7	—	—	.7	2.7	—	—	2.7	3.4
Vermont	14.1	57.5	—	71.6	—	93.4	—	93.4	165.0
West Virginia	—	47.1	3.7	50.8	—	170.7	50.5	221.2	272.0
All states	1,999.2	225.8	86.5	2,311.5	1,823.2	422.3	81.7	2,327.2	4,638.7

* Less than 50 cords.

Table 4.—Pulpwood chip production from plant residues in the Northeast, by state and species group, 1975

[In thousands of rough cord equivalents]

State	Softwood				Hardwood				Total production
	Produced and retained in state	Shipped to other states		Total softwood	Produced and retained in state	Shipped to other states		Total hardwood	
		In Northeast	Outside Northeast			In Northeast	Outside Northeast		
Connecticut	—	1.1	—	1.1	—	1.1	—	1.1	2.2
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	—	5.7	0.9	6.6	134.2	24.0	28.5	186.7	193.3
Maine	289.6	.4	2.4	292.4	72.9	9.6	—	82.5	374.9
Maryland	1.8	36.1	17.9	55.8	11.8	33.3	—	45.1	100.9
Massachusetts	—	17.4	—	17.4	—	12.5	—	12.5	29.9
New Hampshire	36.2	48.7	5.3	90.2	16.1	13.3	.7	30.1	120.3
New Jersey	3.8	1.6	—	5.4	—	2.2	—	2.2	7.6
New York	19.0	6.0	—	25.0	49.9	38.9	10.3	99.1	124.1
Ohio	—	3.0	—	3.0	87.3	3.1	—	90.4	93.4
Pennsylvania	10.5	1.7	—	12.2	187.5	44.4	—	231.9	244.1
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Vermont	—	19.8	—	19.8	—	24.7	—	24.7	44.5
West Virginia	—	.7	2.0	2.7	—	65.2	67.8	133.0	135.7
All states	360.9	142.2	28.5	531.6	559.7	272.3	107.3	939.3	1,470.9

**Table 5.—Pulpwood receipts from roundwood in the Northeast,
by state and species group, 1975**

[In thousands of rough cords]

State ^a	Softwood				Hardwood			
	Cut and retained in state	Receipts from other states			Cut and retained in state	Receipts from other states		
		In Northeast	Outside Northeast	Total softwood		In Northeast	Outside Northeast	Total hardwood
Connecticut	2.4	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	(D)	(D)	(D)
Kentucky	(*)	—	102.4	102.4	28.8	—	90.8	119.6
Maine	1,720.3	23.0	167.9	1,911.2	700.6	12.7	55.4	768.7
Maryland	23.7	57.4	36.1	117.2	54.5	202.5	8.0	265.0
New Hampshire	19.5	21.4	.1	41.0	155.2	135.8	20.6	311.6
New Jersey	21.9	—	—	21.9	1.0	—	—	1.0
New York	176.5	66.0	2.9	245.4	234.6	13.8	1.3	249.7
Ohio	—	—	—	—	181.4	21.6	3.6	206.6
Pennsylvania	20.1	49.7	41.9	111.7	464.4	30.1	1.7	496.2
Rhode Island	.7	(D)	(D)	(D)	2.7	(D)	(D)	(D)
Vermont	14.1	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	(D)	(D)	(D)
All states	1,999.2	226.0	352.7	2,577.9	1,832.2	422.0	181.4	2,426.6
								5,004.5

^a States with no pulp mills are omitted.

(D) Data withheld to avoid disclosure for individual mills.

* Less than 50 cords.

**Table 6.—Pulpwood chip receipts from plant residues in the Northeast,
by state and species group, 1975 ^a**

[In thousands of rough cord equivalents]

State ^b	Softwood				Hardwood				
	Produced and retained in state	Receipts from other states		Total softwood	Produced and retained in state	Receipts from other states		Total hardwood	Total receipts
		In Northeast	Outside Northeast			In Northeast	Outside Northeast		
Connecticut	—	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Kentucky	—	—	25.4	25.4	134.2	—	186.0	320.2	345.6
Maine	289.6	58.1	48.1	395.8	72.9	14.2	1.1	88.2	484.0
Maryland	1.8	2.0	19.2	23.0	11.8	71.7	5.4	88.9	111.9
New Hampshire	36.2	5.8	1.1	43.1	16.1	17.0	6.6	39.7	82.8
New Jersey	3.8	10.8	1.5	16.1	—	6.7	—	6.7	22.8
New York	19.0	23.7	—	42.7	49.9	35.0	5.2	90.1	132.8
Ohio	—	5.9	.9	6.8	87.3	58.7	9.5	155.5	162.3
Pennsylvania	10.5	34.6	4.5	49.6	187.5	69.0	6.0	262.5	312.1
Rhode Island	—	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Vermont	—	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
All states	360.9	142.2	100.7	603.8	559.7	272.6	219.8	1,052.1	1,655.9

^a Includes sawmill slabs and edgings, sawdust, veneer cores, and post and pole trimmings.

^b States with no pulp mills are omitted.

(D) Data withheld to avoid disclosure for individual mills.

Table 7.—Pulpwood from roundwood received from states outside the Northeast, by state or province of origin and species group, 1975

[In thousands of rough cords]

Receiving state ^a	State or province of origin	Total softwood	Total hardwood	All species
Kentucky	Illinois	0.1	12.0	12.1
	Indiana	—	12.5	12.5
	Mississippi	94.3	44.8	139.1
	Missouri	(*)	7.5	7.5
	Tennessee	8.0	14.0	22.0
Maine	New Brunswick	160.6	54.5	215.1
	Quebec	7.3	.9	8.2
Maryland	Virginia	36.1	8.0	44.1
New Hampshire	Quebec	.1	20.6	20.7
New York	Ontario	1.1	1.3	2.4
	Quebec	1.8	(*)	1.8
Ohio	Indiana	—	1.0	1.0
	Iowa	—	2.6	2.6
Pennsylvania	Virginia	41.9	1.7	43.6
Vermont	Quebec	1.4	—	1.4
All states	—	352.7	181.4	534.1

^a States with no receipts are omitted.

* Less than 50 cords.

Table 8.—Pulpwood chip receipts from wood-using plants outside the Northeast, by state or province of origin and species group, 1975

[In thousands of rough cord equivalents]

Receiving state ^a	State or province of origin	Total softwood	Total hardwood	All species
Kentucky	Alabama	—	2.3	2.3
	Illinois	2.6	27.8	30.4
	Indiana	—	42.3	42.3
	Mississippi	22.8	16.1	38.9
	Missouri	—	62.5	62.5
	Tennessee	—	35.0	35.0
Maine	New Brunswick	6.0	1.0	7.0
	Quebec	42.1	.1	42.2
Maryland	Virginia	19.2	5.4	24.6
New Hampshire	Quebec	1.1	6.6	7.7
New Jersey	Virginia	1.5	—	1.5
New York	Ontario	—	4.9	4.9
	Quebec	—	.3	.3
Ohio	Indiana	—	7.3	7.3
	Virginia	.9	2.2	3.1
Pennsylvania	Virginia	4.5	6.0	10.5
All states	—	100.7	219.8	320.5

^a States with no receipts are omitted.

**Table 9.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in the Northeast,
by state and species group, 1975**

[In thousands of rough cords]

State	Softwood				Hardwood			Total	All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods		
Connecticut	—	—	3.4	3.4	—	1.1	1.3	2.4	5.8
Delaware	—	—	31.8	31.8	—	3.3	1.8	5.1	36.9
Kentucky	—	(*)	12.0	12.0	4.9	24.9	22.4	52.2	64.2
Maine	1,417.3	166.4	154.8	1,738.5	66.3	25.4	661.7	753.4	2,491.9
Maryland	.7	2.2	101.1	104.0	—	26.6	34.6	61.2	165.2
Massachusetts	—	—	7.1	7.1	—	1.0	1.2	2.2	9.3
New Hampshire	37.8	3.5	15.3	56.6	12.7	1.1	155.1	168.9	225.5
New Jersey	—	—	21.9	21.9	—	1.0	—	1.0	22.9
New York	77.9	28.1	73.3	179.3	26.6	6.9	239.1	272.6	451.9
Ohio	—	—	4.3	4.3	13.5	86.3	81.6	181.4	185.7
Pennsylvania	—	2.0	27.5	29.5	31.8	193.5	284.2	509.5	539.0
Rhode Island	—	—	.7	.7	—	1.2	1.5	2.7	3.4
Vermont	59.7	3.0	8.9	71.6	7.4	.6	85.4	93.4	165.0
West Virginia	0.3	3.2	47.3	50.8	(*)	130.5	90.7	221.2	272.0
All states	1,593.7	208.4	509.4	2,311.5	163.2	503.4	1,660.6	2,327.2	4,638.7

(*) Less than 50 cords.

PRODUCTION
BY COUNTIES, IN CORDS

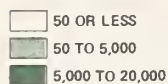


Figure 3.—Geographical pattern of pulpwood production from roundwood in Kentucky and Ohio by counties and species groups, 1975

Table 10.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in Kentucky and Ohio, by state and county and species group, 1975

[In thousands of rough cords]

County ^a	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
KENTUCKY									
Ballard	—	—	—	—	1.0	2.2	1.7	4.9	4.9
Bath	—	—	1.0	1.0	—	.5	.3	.8	1.8
Boyd	—	—	—	—	(*)	.3	(*)	.3	.3
Breathitt	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Caldwell	—	—	—	—	.1	.3	.3	.7	.7
Calloway	—	—	—	—	.1	.2	.3	.6	.6
Carlisle	—	—	—	—	.7	1.5	1.1	3.3	3.3
Carter	—	—	.1	.1	.1	.8	.1	1.0	1.1
Christian	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Clinton	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	.4	1.7	1.7
Crittenden	—	—	—	—	.1	.3	.2	.6	.6
Daviess	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	1.3	1.3
Elliott	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Fleming	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	.2	(*)	.2	.2
Floyd	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Fulton	—	—	—	—	.2	.6	.4	1.2	1.2
Graves	—	—	—	—	.7	1.5	1.2	3.4	3.4
Greenup	—	—	(*)	(*)	.6	6.8	.9	8.3	8.3
Harlan	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	1.6	1.6
Hickman	—	—	—	—	.3	.7	.6	1.6	1.6
Jackson	—	—	.1	.1	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	.1
Laurel	—	—	1.4	1.4	—	—	—	—	1.4
Lee	—	—	.4	.4	—	.3	.2	.5	.9
Lewis	—	—	—	—	.3	3.6	.6	4.5	4.5
Livingston	—	—	—	—	.1	.3	.2	.6	.6
Lyon	—	—	.1	.1	.2	.3	.3	.8	.9
McCracken	—	—	—	—	.4	.9	.7	2.0	2.0
McCreary	—	—	2.1	2.1	—	.4	.9	1.3	3.4
Marshall	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Menifee	—	—	.5	.5	(*)	.2	.1	.3	.8
Montgomery	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

Table 10.— Continued

County ^a	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.2	8.2	8.2
Owsley	—	—	.1	.1	—	.1	(*)	.1	.2
Perry	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Pulaski	—	(*)	—	(*)	—	—	.2	.2	.2
Rowan	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	.3	.1	.4	.4
Wayne	—	—	.2	.2	—	.8	.2	1.0	1.2
Whitley	—	—	6.0	6.0	—	.5	.3	.8	6.8
Wolfe	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Total	—	(*)	12.0	12.0	4.9	24.9	22.4	52.2	64.2
OHIO									
Adams	—	—	—	—	1.3	4.9	1.9	8.1	8.1
Ashland	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	.2	.2	.2
Athens	—	—	—	—	1.0	1.7	3.7	6.4	6.4
Belmont	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.6	9.6	9.6
Brown	—	—	—	—	(*)	.5	.1	.6	.6
Butler	—	—	—	—	—	—	.4	.4	.4
Carroll	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.8	3.8	3.8
Clermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	.4	.4	.4
Clinton	—	—	—	—	.2	2.8	1.4	4.4	4.4
Coshocton	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.7	7.7	7.7
Cuyahoga	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.2	.2
Erie	—	—	—	—	—	.3	.2	.5	.5
Fairfield	—	—	—	—	.5	.8	.5	1.8	1.8
Fayette	—	—	—	—	(*)	.1	(*)	.1	.1
Franklin	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	(*)	.2	.2
Gallia	—	—	1.0	1.0	.2	2.3	.3	2.8	3.8
Greene	—	—	—	—	—	—	.3	.3	.3
Guernsey	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.8	5.8	5.8
Hamilton	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.1
Harrison	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	1.2	1.2
Highland	—	—	—	—	.1	1.0	.5	1.6	1.6
Hocking	—	—	—	—	1.5	4.1	1.7	7.3	7.3
Holmes	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	1.5	1.5
Huron	—	—	—	—	—	.4	.4	.8	.8
Jackson	—	—	.2	.2	.7	9.2	1.8	11.7	11.9
Jefferson	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	.4	.4	.4
Knox	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lawrence	—	—	.5	.5	.8	7.0	1.2	9.0	9.5
Licking	—	—	—	—	—	—	.8	.8	.8
Logan	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Madison	—	—	—	—	.4	.7	.5	1.6	1.6
Mahoning	—	—	1.5	1.5	—	—	—	—	1.5
Marion	—	—	—	—	(*)	.1	(*)	.1	.1
Meigs	—	—	.7	.7	.1	.3	.1	.5	1.2
Mercer	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Monroe	—	—	—	—	—	—	.8	.8	.8
Montgomery	—	—	—	—	—	—	.4	.4	.4
Morgan	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.2	4.2	4.2
Morrow	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	.4	.4	.4
Muskingham	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.2	9.2	9.2
Noble	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.7	2.7	2.7
Perry	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	2.4	2.6	2.6
Pickaway	—	—	—	—	1.0	2.7	1.1	4.8	4.8
Pike	—	—	—	—	.9	10.0	1.3	12.2	12.2
Preble	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.2	.2
Ross	—	—	—	—	1.0	12.5	1.9	15.4	15.4
Scioto	—	—	—	—	1.0	7.4	1.3	9.7	9.7
Seneca	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.2	.2
Stark	—	—	—	—	—	—	.4	.4	.4
Trumbull	—	—	.4	.4	—	—	—	—	.4
Tuscarawas	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.7	2.7	2.7
Vinton	—	—	(*)	(*)	2.6	17.2	3.6	23.4	23.4
Warren	—	—	—	—	—	—	.6	.6	.6
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	.4	.4	.4
Total	—	—	4.3	4.3	13.5	86.3	81.6	181.4	185.7

^a Counties with no production are omitted.

* Less than 50 cords.

Figure 4.—Geographical pattern of pulpwood production from roundwood in the New England States, 1975.

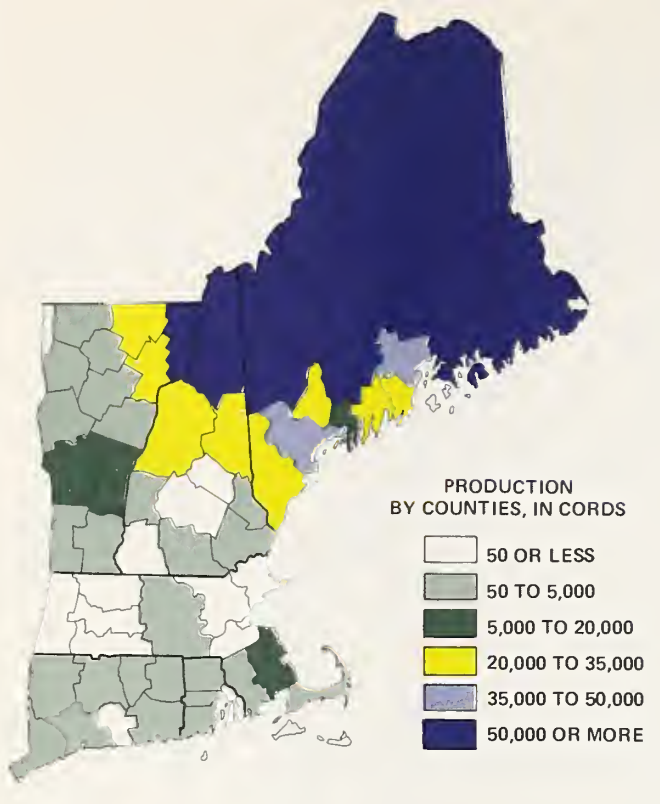


Table 11.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in Southern New England, by state and county and species group, 1975

[In thousands of rough cords]

County ^a	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
CONNECTICUT									
Fairfield	—	—	0.6	0.6	—	—	—	—	0.6
Hartford	—	—	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	.2
Litchfield	—	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	.1
New Haven	—	—	1.5	1.5	—	—	—	—	1.5
New London	—	—	.2	.2	—	0.2	0.2	0.4	.6
Tolland	—	—	.1	.1	—	.1	.1	.2	.3
Windham	—	—	.7	.6	—	.8	1.0	1.8	2.5
Total	—	—	3.4	3.4	—	1.1	1.3	2.4	5.8
MASSACHUSETTS									
Barnstable	—	—	0.5	0.5	—	—	—	—	0.5
Bristol	—	—	1.2	1.2	—	0.4	0.5	0.9	2.1
Plymouth	—	—	4.9	4.9	—	.6	.7	1.3	6.2
Worcester	—	—	.5	.5	—	—	—	—	.5
Total	—	—	7.1	7.1	—	1.0	1.2	2.2	9.3
RHODE ISLAND									
Kent	—	—	0.2	0.2	—	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.7
Providence	—	—	.3	.3	—	.3	.4	.7	1.0
Washington	—	—	.2	.2	—	.2	.3	.5	.7
Total	—	—	0.7	0.7	—	1.2	1.5	2.7	3.4

^a Counties with no production are omitted.

**Table 12.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in Northern New England,
by state and county and species group, 1975**

[In thousands of rough cords]

County ^a	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
MAINE									
Androscoggin	3.2	3.8	12.3	19.3	0.9	0.4	11.7	13.0	32.3
Aroostook	289.3	10.2	.1	299.6	15.4	2.0	52.1	69.5	369.1
Cumberland	2.7	2.3	18.5	23.5	1.0	.6	15.8	17.4	40.9
Franklin	39.8	5.9	4.0	49.7	7.3	2.7	70.3	80.3	130.0
Hancock	29.3	2.9	3.3	35.5	.5	.7	19.1	20.3	55.8
Kennebec	5.2	7.4	15.0	27.6	2.2	.8	19.8	22.8	50.4
Knox	7.4	2.9	7.6	17.9	.1	.3	6.8	7.2	25.1
Lincoln	4.5	4.5	12.0	21.0	.1	.4	10.8	11.3	32.3
Oxford	45.6	14.8	18.9	79.3	6.4	4.7	121.9	133.0	212.3
Penobscot	152.4	54.7	8.7	215.8	7.6	3.3	86.8	97.7	313.5
Piscataquis	360.4	7.7	2.4	370.5	2.3	2.9	76.0	81.2	451.7
Sagadahoc	2.9	1.6	7.2	11.7	.1	.2	4.1	4.4	16.1
Somerset	266.2	7.7	5.6	279.5	4.0	1.8	45.7	51.5	331.0
Waldo	11.4	4.2	11.0	26.6	1.1	.5	14.3	15.9	42.5
Washington	196.5	35.4	10.9	242.8	17.3	3.9	101.8	123.0	365.8
York	.5	.4	17.3	18.2	—	.2	4.7	4.9	23.1
Total	1,417.3	166.4	154.8	1,738.5	66.3	25.4	661.7	753.4	2,491.9
NEW HAMPSHIRE									
Belknap	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Carroll	1.2	0.7	10.8	12.7	0.5	—	14.4	14.9	27.6
Coos	33.2	2.1	1.7	37.0	10.1	0.6	123.4	134.1	171.1
Grafton	1.6	.7	2.4	4.7	2.1	.4	16.4	18.9	23.6
Hillsborough	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	.1	.1	.2	.2
Merrimack	(*)	—	—	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Rockingham	—	—	.3	.3	—	(*)	.2	.2	.5
Strafford	—	—	.1	.1	—	(*)	.6	.6	.7
Sullivan	1.8	(*)	(*)	1.8	(*)	—	(*)	(*)	1.8
Total	37.8	3.5	15.3	56.6	12.7	1.1	155.1	168.9	225.5
VERMONT									
Addison	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.6	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.2	2.8
Bennington	.8	—	.3	1.1	(*)	.1	3.4	3.5	4.6
Caledonia	12.4	.4	1.3	14.1	.8	.1	8.1	9.0	23.1
Chittenden	.2	(*)	1.4	1.6	.1	—	.8	.9	2.5
Essex	20.7	.5	.1	21.3	3.9	.2	60.8	64.9	86.2
Franklin	1.1	(*)	—	1.1	—	—	—	—	1.1
Lamoille	1.0	.3	(*)	1.3	—	(*)	.6	.6	1.9
Orange	—	.3	—	.3	—	—	—	—	.3
Orleans	11.9	.6	.3	12.8	.8	(*)	6.9	7.7	20.5
Rutland	2.2	.2	2.5	4.9	.8	(*)	2.0	2.8	7.7
Washington	3.6	—	.5	4.1	.3	—	—	.3	4.4
Windham	1.9	.3	.2	2.4	(*)	(*)	.9	.9	3.3
Windsor	3.7	.2	1.1	5.0	.6	.1	.9	1.6	6.6
Total	59.7	3.0	8.9	71.6	7.4	0.6	85.4	93.4	165.0

* Less than 50 cords.

^a Counties with no production are omitted.

PRODUCTION
BY COUNTIES, IN CORDS

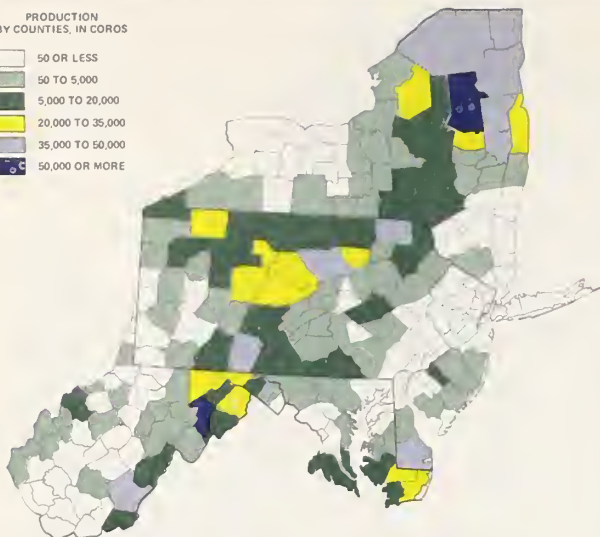


Figure 5.—Geographical pattern of pulpwood production from roundwood in the Middle Atlantic States, 1975.

Table 13.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in New York, by county and species group, 1975

[In thousands of rough cords]

County ^a	Softwood				Hardwood			Total	All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods		
Albany	(*)	—	—	(*)	—	—	0.3	0.3	0.3
Broome	—	—	—	—	0.5	1.9	4.3	6.7	6.7
Cattaraugus	—	—	2.8	2.8	—	—	.6	.6	3.4
Cayuga	1.0	—	—	1.0	(*)	—	—	(*)	1.0
Chautauqua	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.1
Chemung	—	—	—	—	.3	.9	1.2	2.4	2.4
Chenango	5.5	—	.2	5.7	.2	.3	1.3	1.8	7.5
Clinton	4.7	0.4	4.8	9.9	3.5	—	23.7	27.2	37.1
Cortland	1.0	—	.6	1.6	—	—	—	—	1.6
Delaware	.8	—	(*)	.8	(*)	.1	16.1	16.2	17.0
Essex	2.3	7.6	14.8	24.7	2.3	—	11.7	14.0	38.7
Franklin	17.4	.2	3.7	21.3	1.3	—	15.6	16.9	38.2
Fulton	(*)	1.7	1.7	3.4	.3	—	18.4	18.7	22.1
Genesee	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Green	—	(*)	—	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Hamilton	9.5	1.6	1.8	12.9	1.0	—	36.9	37.9	50.8
Herkimer	4.0	(*)	.2	4.2	(*)	—	6.2	6.2	10.4
Jefferson	.4	—	2.5	2.9	1.1	—	.6	1.7	4.6
Lewis	8.0	—	2.4	10.4	4.1	—	16.6	20.7	31.1
Madison	1.1	—	.7	1.8	(*)	.1	.1	.2	2.0
Montgomery	—	—	.1	.1	(*)	—	—	(*)	.1
Oneida	3.1	—	1.3	4.4	(*)	—	1.4	1.4	5.8
Onondaga	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.2	.2
Orange	—	—	—	—	.1	.3	.4	.8	.8
Oswego	.1	—	—	.1	.2	—	.4	.6	.7
Otsego	1.8	2.4	2.4	6.6	(*)	—	—	(*)	6.6
Rennselaer	.3	.3	1.3	1.9	.5	—	.8	1.3	3.2
St. Lawrence	14.7	2.5	2.5	19.7	5.7	—	15.4	21.1	40.8
Saratoga	.5	4.2	9.8	14.5	1.7	—	25.6	27.3	41.8
Schenectady	(*)	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	.1
Schoharie	.3	—	1.4	1.7	.1	.3	.4	.8	2.5
Steuben	—	—	—	—	.3	.5	.6	1.4	1.4
Tioga	—	—	—	—	.3	1.0	1.5	2.8	2.8
Tompkins	—	—	—	—	.3	1.4	1.8	3.5	3.5
Warren	1.4	4.0	12.8	18.2	2.1	—	26.0	28.1	46.3
Washington	(*)	3.2	5.4	8.6	.7	—	11.0	11.7	20.3
Total	77.9	28.1	73.3	179.3	26.6	6.9	239.1	272.6	451.9

^a Counties with no production are omitted.

* Less than 50 cords.

**Table 14.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in Pennsylvania,
by county and species group, 1975**

[In thousands of rough cords]

County ^a	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow- poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
Adams	—	—	0.3	0.3	—	4.8	2.3	7.1	7.4
Allegheny	—	—	—	—	—	.3	.2	.5	.5
Bedford	—	0.5	7.4	7.9	0.5	15.6	23.6	39.7	47.6
Berks	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	.5	.3	.8	.8
Blair	—	—	1.3	1.3	.1	2.6	6.3	9.0	10.3
Bradford	—	—	—	—	5.0	2.9	6.7	14.6	14.6
Bucks	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Butler	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	1.8	1.8
Cambria	—	.1	(*)	.1	—	.1	.1	.2	.3
Cameron	—	—	—	—	—	19.3	3.1	22.4	22.4
Carbon	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.2	.2
Centre	—	.1	.9	1.0	1.0	11.7	9.0	21.7	22.7
Clarion	—	.1	.1	.2	—	.6	.6	1.2	1.4
Clearfield	—	.7	2.3	3.0	1.5	15.8	12.0	29.3	32.3
Clinton	—	.1	.4	.5	1.6	9.5	11.3	22.4	22.9
Columbia	—	—	—	—	.1	.8	1.0	1.9	1.9
Crawford	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	1.8	1.8
Cumberland	—	—	.4	.4	—	1.8	.6	2.4	2.8
Dauphin	—	—	(*)	(*)	.1	.3	.3	.7	.7
Elk	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	13.9	16.9	16.9
Erie	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.6	13.6	13.6
Fayette	—	—	.3	.3	—	.5	1.3	1.8	2.1
Forest	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	7.4	9.1	9.1
Franklin	—	—	.9	.9	—	6.2	3.1	9.3	10.2
Fulton	—	—	2.6	2.6	—	4.5	3.2	7.7	10.3
Greene	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Huntingdon	—	.4	2.1	2.5	.3	8.2	4.6	13.1	15.6
Indiana	—	—	1.3	1.3	—	.1	.3	.4	1.7
Jefferson	—	—	.1	.1	—	.6	6.5	7.1	7.2
Juniata	—	—	1.0	1.0	.1	2.3	1.4	3.8	4.8
Lackawanna	—	—	—	—	2.0	2.4	5.2	9.6	9.6
Lancaster	—	—	—	—	(*)	.2	.1	.3	.3
Lebanon	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Lehigh	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Luzerne	—	—	—	—	.4	1.8	2.4	4.6	4.6
Lycoming	—	—	(*)	(*)	3.4	13.2	19.2	35.8	35.8
McKean	—	—	—	—	.7	—	16.5	17.2	17.2
Mercer	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	1.8	1.8	1.8
Mifflin	—	—	.1	.1	—	.2	.1	.3	.4
Monroe	—	—	—	—	.5	1.3	1.2	3.0	3.0
Northumberland	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	.2	.1	.3	.3
Perry	—	—	.5	.5	.1	2.0	1.2	3.3	3.8
Pike	—	—	—	—	.1	.6	.7	1.4	1.4
Potter	—	—	(*)	(*)	1.6	1.2	15.1	17.9	17.9
Schuylkill	—	—	.1	.1	.2	2.8	2.0	5.0	5.1
Snyder	—	—	.3	.3	—	.2	.1	.3	.6
Somerset	—	—	.4	.4	.1	4.2	5.5	9.8	10.2
Sullivan	—	—	—	—	5.1	4.6	14.0	23.7	23.7
Susquehanna	—	—	—	—	3.0	14.0	19.9	36.9	36.9
Tioga	—	—	—	—	3.5	4.7	7.5	15.7	15.7
Union	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	.6	.3	.9	.9
Venango	—	—	—	—	—	9.4	3.6	13.0	13.0
Warren	—	—	—	—	—	9.9	23.5	33.4	33.4
Wayne	—	—	(*)	(*)	.5	2.4	4.6	7.5	7.5
Westmoreland	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	.3	1.6	2.0	3.9	3.9
York	—	—	4.7	4.7	—	2.2	1.2	3.4	8.1
Total	—	2.0	27.5	29.5	31.8	193.5	284.2	509.5	539.0

^a Counties with no production are omitted.

* Less than 50 cords.

Table 15.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey, by state and county and species group, 1975

[In thousands of rough cords]

County ^a	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
DELAWARE									
Kent	—	—	1.0	1.0	—	—	0.1	0.1	1.1
Sussex	—	—	30.8	30.8	—	3.3	1.7	5.0	35.8
Total	—	—	31.8	31.8	—	3.3	1.8	5.1	36.9
MARYLAND									
Allegany	—	0.5	4.1	4.6	—	10.3	14.4	24.7	29.3
Anne Arundel	—	—	2.6	2.6	—	—	—	—	2.6
Baltimore	—	—	1.3	1.3	—	1.0	.5	1.5	2.8
Calvert	—	—	5.5	5.5	—	—	—	—	5.5
Caroline	—	—	2.1	2.1	—	(*)	.1	.1	2.2
Carroll	—	—	1.3	1.3	—	.3	.1	.4	1.7
Charles	—	1.5	4.2	5.7	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	5.7
Dorchester	—	—	7.8	7.8	—	.3	.1	.4	8.2
Frederick	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	.3	.1	.4	.4
Garrett	—	.2	1.4	1.6	—	12.0	17.5	29.5	31.1
Harford	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Howard	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Kent	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Prince Georges	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
St. Marys	—	—	7.7	7.7	—	.3	—	.3	8.0
Somerset	—	—	11.7	11.7	—	—	—	—	11.7
Talbot	—	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	.1
Washington	0.7	—	.6	1.3	—	.9	1.3	2.2	3.5
Wicomico	—	—	20.5	20.5	—	1.1	.4	1.5	22.0
Worcester	—	—	30.2	30.2	—	.1	.1	.2	30.4
Total	0.7	2.2	101.1	104.0	—	26.6	34.6	61.2	165.2
NEW JERSEY									
Atlantic	—	—	1.6	1.6	—	0.4	—	0.4	2.0
Burlington	—	—	1.0	1.0	—	.2	—	.2	1.2
Camden	—	—	17.9	17.9	—	—	—	—	17.9
Cumberland	—	—	.8	.8	—	.2	—	.2	1.0
Gloucester	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Ocean	—	—	.6	.6	—	.2	—	.2	.8
Total	—	—	21.9	21.9	—	1.0	—	1.0	22.9

* Less than 50 cords.

^a Counties with no production are omitted.

**Table 16.—Pulpwood production from roundwood in West Virginia,
by county and species group, 1975**

[In thousands of rough cords]

County ^a	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
Barbour	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Berkeley	—	0.1	0.7	0.8	—	0.9	1.0	1.9	2.7
Cabell	—	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	.1
Calhoun	—	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—	.1
Doddridge	—	—	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	.2
Fayette	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	.3	(*)	.3	.3
Gilmer	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	.6	.7	1.3	1.3
Grant	—	.5	3.8	4.3	—	60.0	59.4	119.4	123.7
Greenbrier	—	—	1.4	1.4	—	29.6	4.9	34.5	35.9
Hampshire	—	1.0	14.2	15.2	—	6.0	6.9	12.9	28.1
Hardy	—	.5	3.2	3.7	—	2.0	3.1	5.1	8.8
Jackson	—	—	1.6	1.6	—	—	—	—	1.6
Kanawha	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)
Marion	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Marshall	—	—	—	—	—	.4	—	.4	.4
Mason	—	—	2.8	2.8	—	—	—	—	2.8
Mineral	—	.5	2.9	3.4	—	6.0	3.7	9.7	13.1
Monroe	—	—	1.7	1.7	—	8.4	1.4	9.8	11.5
Morgan	—	.4	4.7	5.1	—	3.0	2.6	5.6	10.7
Nicholas	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Ohio	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Pendleton	—	—	.2	.2	—	2.2	1.9	4.1	4.3
Pleasants	—	—	1.0	1.0	—	—	—	—	1.0
Pocahontas	0.3	.1	.8	1.2	—	3.3	2.5	5.8	7.0
Preston	—	—	—	—	—	—	.6	.6	.6
Putnam	—	—	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	.2
Randolph	—	—	.2	.2	—	.5	1.0	1.5	1.7
Summers	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Taylor	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Tucker	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	.5	.6	1.1	1.1
Upshur	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	.3	1.8	1.8
Wayne	—	—	—	—	(*)	.3	(*)	.3	.3
Wirt	—	—	6.5	6.5	—	—	.1	.1	6.6
Wood	—	—	1.1	1.1	—	5.0	—	5.0	6.1
Total	0.3	3.2	47.3	50.8	(*)	130.5	90.7	221.2	272.0

^a Counties with no production are omitted.

* Less than 50 cords.

Headquarters of the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station are in Upper Darby, Pa. Field laboratories and research units are maintained at:

- Amherst, Massachusetts, in cooperation with the University of Massachusetts.
- Beltsville, Maryland.
- Berea, Kentucky, in cooperation with Berea College.
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- Delaware, Ohio.
- Durham, New Hampshire, in cooperation with the University of New Hampshire.
- Hamden, Connecticut, in cooperation with Yale University.
- Kingston, Pennsylvania.
- Morgantown, West Virginia, in cooperation with West Virginia University, Morgantown.
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- Parsons, West Virginia.
- Pennington, New Jersey.
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Bones, James T., and David R. Dickson.
1976. **Pulpwood Production in the Northeast—1975.** Northeast.
For. Exp. Sta., Upper Darby, Pa.
21 p., illus. (USDA For. Serv. Resour. Bull. NE-45)

An annual report based upon canvasses of pulpwood production in the Northeast, containing data about pulpwood production from roundwood in the 14 Northeastern States by counties and species groups, and pulpwood chip production from plant residues. Comparisons are made with the previous year's production data. Trends in pulpwood production for the past 13 years are shown. Also included is a list of the woodpulp mill that were operating in the region in 1975.

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